

A NUMBER of interesting telegrams from papers received by the Indian Mail will be found on the fourth page.

Tax Parthia sails at noon to-morrow and will proceed to Vancouver via Amoy, Shanghai, Inland Sea, Kobe and Yokohama.

Among the passengers who arrived here to-day by the E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Africa* were Sir Richard Rennie, Chief Justice at Shanghai, and Mr H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate.

The editor of the Singapore Chinese paper, *Lat Pau*, is a philosopher. In the course of a leading article he says that the happy people in the world are those who know nothing. This is consolation for Hongkong officials.

Two following items from the *Singapore Free Press* will be of interest to our local cricketers who intend to visit Singapore about Christmas time:—It is believed that the Sultan of Johore is now in London, and in all probability he will be back in Singapore by the close of the year. We are told that there is a possibility of the proverbial Johore hospitality being displayed to the visitors from Hongkong and Colombo in the event of the Sultan being here during their visit to Singapore.

Dyon Boucicault, at one time a very prominent figure in the theatrical world, has 'gone over to the majority.' He was born, says *Messrs Russell & Co.*, in Dublin, in 1822. He was educated under his guardian, Dr. Lardner, at the London University, and began his career as dramatic author and actor with the production, in March 1841, of 'London Assurance,' at Covent Garden Theatre. He went to the United States in 1853 and did not return to London till 1860, when he produced 'The Colleen Bawn,' at the Adelphi Theatre. This was followed by 'The Octoroon' in 1861. Having been associated with Mr Webster in the management of the Adelphi, he became the lessee of Astley's Theatre, the name of which he altered to the Westminster, and the speculation proved a failure. He was the author of more than fifty original pieces, besides adaptations from the French. With occasional visits to England, he resided since 1876 in New York.

Messrs Russell & Co. have received a telegram stating that the *Guthrie* arrived safely at Manila, but had lost all the blades of her propeller. She was delayed three days at Newcastle owing to the strike there. The mails and specie have come forward by the *Nanzing* this afternoon. Our Port Darwin contemporary, the *Northern Territory Times*, of 26th September, has the following paragraph about the *Guthrie*:—This vessel was placed on the hospital list on Friday last and remained there till Sunday's tide, when she was floated off. A new blade was put on the propeller during that time without the slightest difficulty or danger, and on Monday the steamer was headed for China as sound as a bell. The convenience of our natural looking accommodation cannot be too highly estimated. In this instance the Company saved about £300 by having the work done here.

The financial outlook in the Straits at the present moment affords a very welcome contrast with what it was a year ago. With a decrease of revenue to the extent of £132,000 and an increase in expenditure to the amount of £200,000, (which however is more than accounted for by the increased military contribution) the probable surplus on the year's finances is only \$154,000, instead of the \$665,000 which was expected. This is had enough, but the prospect for next year is more dismal. The revenue for that year is estimated at \$3,076,000 which is \$424,000 less than the original estimate for 1890, and \$193,000 less than the revised estimate for 1889. The estimated expenditure for 1891 amounts on the other hand to \$4,378,000 being \$273,000 more than the revised estimate of 1890, and much the largest yearly expenditure which the colony has ever faced. The result will be a deficit of \$405,000. The collapse of the Penang Opium Farm is the chief cause of the estimated decrease of revenue, the expected loss for 1891 on this alone being \$336,000. The Colony has also to contend with a serious decrease of coolie immigration, Chinese and Indian, which is hampering work in the Peninsula. A Commission has been appointed to enquire into this subject.

In the trade statistics faddists who troubled the peace of mind of this colony with their stupid scheme some eighteen months ago will read the following extract from the address of the Acting Governor of Singapore, at the opening of the Straits Colonies, on May 1st, 1890:—The Trade Returns show in the total value of the Imports and Exports in 1889 as compared with 1888 an increase in Singapore, and a decrease in Penang and Malacca, but the figures are not trustworthy, and therefore I do not quote them. I called the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the risk of publishing erroneous statistics under the authority of the Government, and requested to discontinue them but the Chamber strongly opposed this course, and I have, therefore, re-organised the Department which compiles the statistics, in hopes that more accurate returns may be rendered by the importers and exporters, and that the returns may be more accurately and more intelligently compiled; but as this is a very important matter, it is difficult to hope that thoroughly trustworthy statistics of trade can be procured.

Messrs Russell & Co. reports that, owing to the low quotations for sugar, many holders intend to hold their stocks of this sweet there until October, in hopes of a price rising.

THE INTER-COLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—The Singaporeans are evidently eager for the fray again. The *Singapore Free Press* says:—Our Hongkong friends, in whose hands lies the responsibility of arranging the date of the annual Inter-Colonial rifle match between Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore, seem to be letting time slip away without making any sign. What is wanted is a definite time fixed for shooting the match annually, an authorised mode of initiating the necessary correspondence, and a reduction of the regulations to definite and final shape. Again, seeing that of the class of simultaneous matches where, owing to distance, teams have to shoot at their own centres, the Shanghai-Hongkong-Singapore match is the most important, it seems to be fitting that the dignity of the match should be recognised by the three cities uniting to procure an appropriate trophy to be held by such representative of the winning team as may hereafter be determined, but perhaps most appropriately the Governors of the two Crown Colonies and the President of the Straits Settlements. The season will soon be late for Shanghai, and no sooner the date is settled the better. To save time, the same conditions should be adopted as last year, but the signing shot ought, we held, to be insisted on. A later issue of the same paper says:—In respect to our suggestion that there should be an appropriate and permanent trophy for the Intercolonial Rifle Match, we are pleased to hear that two gentlemen, a present and a past office-bearer of the Singapore Rifle Association, have promptly signified their approval of the idea by offering to give \$50 each towards the purchase of a trophy. Those who have seen the China Cup in the Wimbledon prize tournament would understand how handsomely the 'art of subscription' is understood in China.

The Italian man-of-war *Volturno*, on her way to China, arrived at Singapore on the 10th inst.

Writing about Raub, the *Straits Times* correspondent mentions that Mr Bibby says that another crushing will take place by the end of this month, and he expects the result to be more favourable than the last.

It has been officially notified that the rate at which gold will be valued for purposes of Royalty in Pahang will provisionally be fixed at \$20 per ounce. This arrangement will prevent any inconvenience or loss that may arise by the Royal being taken in hand as was the case with the recent Raub crushing.

The rise in the price of silver was alarming the Malaysians, (unfortunately there is now some cause for alarm) one of whose wise men, in his place at the Government Council, the other day, the prediction that 'the Colony would this year experience what it had experienced in 1884, that is to say, a panic in the sugar industry.' As the M. M. steamer *Sylvestre* was leaving for Hongkong, Singapore, the other night, the search light was being used from one of the forts in the vicinity. The light was occasionally flashed on the departing steamer, and the pilot, Captain Bing, says that the light was occasionally so blinding that it was impossible to see anything ahead, and the course of the vessel had to be taken by the compass. A rumour meeting was held at Madras on the 10th inst., at which two or three thousand persons attended, to discuss the sanitation of the city. The Rev. Dr. Miller, who presided, in speaking of the recent abortive movement was unflinchingly carried from preventable disease, the number of deaths from such causes in some weeks being greater than at the battle of the Alma. The meeting, he said, was intended to strengthen the hands of the Municipal Council and not to cast a slur upon self-government. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—That having regard to the criticism of recent cholera epidemics, the generally insubstantial condition of the city, and the unusual mortality prevailing or lately prevailing in it, the Governor in Council be respectfully asked, first, to appoint a special sanitary officer or committee under sanction of the City of Madras Municipal Act, for the purpose of investigating the causes of such epidemics and mortality and advising the Commissioners and the Governor in Council as to the measures to be taken for the removal or abatement thereof; and secondly, to allot, out of provincial funds, such moneys as may be necessary for improving the general sanitary condition of the city.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MORMUR

That the event of the week has been the opening of the Legislative Council. That the Governor's speech stands to our Council much in the same relation as the Queen's speech to Parliament. That last year Mr MacEwen made a reply to the 'Address' reviewing the general policy of the Government. That I hope his successor or some other unofficial member will do the same this year. That the financial position of the Colony is still good, but I am rather afraid of the next two or three years. That the Colony will have to be exercised in high places, if we do not wish to have the experience of Singapore. That in the Straits Colonies there has been a pretty serious decrease of revenue and an increase of expenditure. That the trouble with the Opium Farmer at Penang has been the chief cause of the shrinkage. That our opium revenue is not on a very sure basis, and I gather from the Governor's speech that he either anticipates a considerable reduction in this item or foresees some trouble with the farm or the present license expires. That perhaps a reduction may be unavoidable, but the Government must beware of attempts to unduly depreciate the Farm, and they must guard against a combination to dictate terms. That if the War Office thought we were bound to double our contribution solely on the ground that our revenue had increased since 1863, they ought to have explicitly said so at first. That instead of doing this they laid stress on the fact that we were to get value for our money—that the garrison was to be doubled. That it was only when the very pertinent question was asked 'Where is the additional regiment?' that the military authorities showed themselves in their true colours. That as yet we have got no colour, at all, but if additional troops do come I am afraid they will be black—very black. That if Madras are sent here they will have a sorry time of it, with the additional regiment and the Chinese and the public. That we have a higher commercial standing

than Gibraltar, but our military position is the far East is much the same as Gibraltar in the Mediterranean. That the War Office overlook this fact when they speak of our being unable to remotestate because we do not pay the whole cost of the garrison. That the principle of the Home authorities is to take what they can get out of us and the meeker we are, the more exigent will they be. That they have been on an unconscionable time in beginning to send us the Maxim guns. That there is not room for more than one corps of Volunteers in Hongkong, and I am afraid there will be difficulty in maintaining this one corps if the General Commanding the Forces and his subordinates do not show a little more interest in the movement than has hitherto been shown. That a successor has not yet been appointed to Major Tripp. That these 'damned civilians' were at first treated in the most respectful manner by the military authorities until the subject was brought before the House. That some of the unofficial members might draw the attention of the Hongkong Government to the studied neglect of our local corps. That I remember a memorable indignation in the Colony and it seems not improbable that I may witness another. That if the War Office give us back the sites of the present barracks, we may feel disposed to listen to their demands for a contribution to the new barracks, but if they try the squeeze trick again I hope there will be trouble. That while Government are about it, they may as well include in the move the project of filling in Causeway Bay and building at Yau-mai another larger and better shelter for small craft. That this and other works might well be the subject of a loan of most piousness. That if Hongkong had started one big company with plenty of capital, instead of half a dozen companies with small capital, the present experiences might have been avoided. That there is a danger now of others reaping what we have sown. That I said all along we were making a bad mistake in trying to 'run' North Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. That although, on account of indiscretion, many in Hongkong have burned their fingers, I do not think there is reason to doubt the future of either of these territories. That the discordant chiming of the Cathedral are doing their best to ring out a merry peal. That the occasion is the marriage of the fair daughter of our Senior unofficial member. That Hongkong should be the scene of the marriage of both father and daughter, marks a change in the social habits of the residents. That both for her own sake and her father's place, this afternoon, rebooms with good wishes.

BROWNIE.
THE KING OF SIAM'S VISIT TO SINGAPORE.
In the course of his opening speech, in the Singapore Legislative Council, the Acting Governor, Sir Frederick Dickson, said:—Our relations with all our neighbours continue to be on the most friendly footing. In May last, the King and Queen of Siam paid a visit to this Colony in the course of a tour through the Siamese States of the Malay Peninsula. His Majesty had not been here since 1871, and his visit to Singapore after his accession to the throne; and on his arrival in Singapore I asked him, as he was then nearly at the end of his tour, to lay aside the incognito under which he was travelling, in order that the Colony might publicly show him all possible honour and attention. I felt confident that, in adopting this course, I correctly interpreted what would have been the wish of this Honourable Council as representing the whole Colony; but His Majesty preferred to maintain his incognito, and, therefore, was only left for me to respect his wishes and to make his visit as pleasant to him as was possible in the circumstances. I am accordingly, seconded by the General Officer Commanding, and by the Officers of the Royal Artillery stationed in Singapore, and by the North-Borneo (88th) Regiment, to all of whom my thanks are due. The Council will be glad to learn that these efforts were not unavailing, and that, on behalf of himself and the Queen, and their subjects in the Straits Settlements, he has been exceedingly pleasant and interesting throughout, and that they carry away the most gratifying impression of the place and its inhabitants, which will long remain fresh in their memory. In the suite of the King and the Queen, the Prince Devraj, with whom I have a great pleasure to renew my acquaintance.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
London, Sept. 7.—The imports of the United Kingdom for August show a decrease of £1,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month of 1889. The exports for the same period show an increase of £1,400,000.
PEACOCK AT DRYLY LANE.
London, Sept. 7.—A fracas occurred in the lobby of Drury Lane Theatre last night. Mr. Peacock, the well-known actor, was seen by Mr. G. Moore, editor of the *Week*, with a light cane. **GAUDART AND HANLAN.**
London, Sept. 6.—A scuffling match has been arranged to take place at St. Louis, in a fortnight, between Gaudart and Hanlan for 1000 dollars. The course will be three miles.
CAPTAIN COOK'S LOG.
London, Sept. 6.—Captain Cook's log, extending over a period of three years, has been sold in London for £40.
SISTER GERTRUDE AND THE LEOPARD.
London, Sept. 6.—Sister Gertrude has applied to the Pope to prevent the missionaries from hindering her in her work amongst the heathens at Mobeke.
BUELLING IN FRANCE.
London, September 6.—The Belgian gendarmes stopped a duel between M. Rocheport, the Boulogne deputy, and M. Thiebaud, a young man of reputation, the effect of the Royalists' assault, Boulogne, to the extent of several million francs.
Later.—The duel between M. Rocheport and M. Thiebaud was fought on the Dutch frontier. M. Thiebaud was wounded.
London, September 8.—A duel has taken place between M. Mervin, the author of the *Boulogne* revelations, and M. Lebrun, editor of *Le Bas*. The latter was wounded in the chest. M. Mervin, it is stated, has arranged to fight several other duels with persons with whom he has quarrelled.

COZZITION IN THE ENGLISH CHAMBER.
London, Sept. 8.—The *English Chamber*, founded by Edward Bay, New Zealand, has put into Edinburg, in a damaged condition, having been in collision with another vessel in the English Channel.
RIGHT ONE.—A boy of no employ met visit me. Hear me, John Jones, I look at you. Make no mistake, John Jones is the man and nobody else. Let the rest starve, but for G.D.'s sake, remember John Jones!
That nevertheless advertising is the life of trade and the necessary discount for exaggerated terms is always made.
That the *Shant* and *rid* herself of a noted *Shant* & *industrie* by deporting him to Hongkong.
That we thus experience the truth of the proverb that 'Quarrels like chickens come home to roost.'
That we could well have dispensed with the latest restoration by the Model Settlement.
That the rage for combination has extended to tea and hops, an English company having been formed to prepare the latter for admittance with the former.
That it is an unwholesome alliance and the scheme promises not only to rob the public of its beer, but also 'the poor man of his beer.'
That the philosophy of Indian clothing has been the subject of considerable discussion lately.
That the essence of its freedom and comfort is the complete absence of strings.
That a woman's faith in the subtlety of pins is beyond the grasp of male intelligence.
That a woman with the aid of these trivialities will almost construe herself and come gradually out of the ordeal without a single exclamation.
That the Tobacco Companies of British India have been lately dunned during the present week, if the debates have been correctly reported.
That though the *Shant* sounds blasphemous, it is really not so, as it merely refers to contests with water.
That the Companies have had the thanks of the public for most piousness.
That if Hongkong had started one big company with plenty of capital, instead of half a dozen companies with small capital, the present experiences might have been avoided.
That there is a danger now of others reaping what we have sown.
That I said all along we were making a bad mistake in trying to 'run' North Borneo and the Malay Peninsula.
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MONARCHY IN FRANCE.
London, Sept. 9.—The Comte de Paris is in possession of a letter from General Boulanger, in which the latter promises to restore monarchy in France, on condition that he should receive a dukedom as well as a marshal's baton, and an income of £8000.
THE CHINESE IN CANADA.
London, Sept. 9.—In reply to a deputation from the trades union, Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, refused to take measures for the exclusion of Chinese from the Dominion of Canada.
THE HARBOR GUARD BILL.
London, Sept. 1.—The United States Senate has read the Tariff Bill the third time. Under the bill the President is empowered to suspend the duties on sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, with the object of encouraging reciprocal trade with other countries.
The bill will come into operation on October 1.
THE 'EGERIA' MURKIN.
London, Sept. 10.—The sentence passed by the court martial on Allen, one of the petty officers concerned in the *Egeria* mutiny, has been reduced to two years, with dismissal from the service. The sentences on the others are unaltered.
THE AUSTRALIAN CRUISE.
London, Sept. 11.—The vessels of the Australian Auxiliary Squadron are fitting up, and it is expected that they will be ready for service early in next year.
THE AUSTRALIAN LINE.
London, Sept. 11.—The United Australia Bank is now forming in London. The capital is two millions. The London board of directors includes Mr Arthur Maynard, Sir William Jervise, Messrs Brandon, Agg, Hills and Howard Smith. The Melbourne board will consist of Messrs Thomson, Henry Hunt, Leeson, and Gilchrist. One million of the capital is already underwritten.
A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LOAN.
London, Sept. 12.—It is expected that a loan of £2,500,000 will shortly be placed on the London market by the South Australian Government.
THE DUNLO DIVORCE CASE.—PROSECUTION FOR FORGERY.
London, Sept. 13.—Wolsey has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for forgery in connection with the Dunlo divorce case.
A NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.
London, Sept. 13.—Sir Saul Samuel, M.P., was present at a trial of the Munster Magazine rifle at Sheffield to-day. The Belgian Government has adopted this rifle for the use of its army. It is claimed to be superior to the English Magazine rifle. Sir Saul Samuel intends to send a specimen rifle to Sydney. Lord Wolsey was favourably impressed with the rifle. Sir Saul Samuel has secured a patent of Major Godal's rifle.

THE REVOLUTION IN SWITZERLAND.
London, Sept. 12.—Further particulars in reference to the revolutionary outbreak in Switzerland, where the rebels at Basel, in the canton of Ticino, have killed the Director of the Interior and captured the other Councilors of the State.
The populace of the canton support the provisional Government because the State refuses to submit the question of the revision of the constitution to the popular vote.
Sept. 13.—The rising in Switzerland has collapsed. The populace at Basel welcomed the troops who were despatched to suppress the outbreak.
The Government has agreed to refer the constitutional question in the popular vote. Twelve leaders of the rebel party, after taking part in the disturbances, captured the arsenal at Ticino, and an armed mob seized the palace of the Government.
The Liberals complain that the Ultramontane party govern through a minority.
Sept. 14.—Affairs at Ticino are calming down. The populace are weary of taking part in the disturbances have been released. The Provisional Government has been dissolved.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.
London, Sept. 10.—The Imperial Treasury is prepared to subsidize a direct mail service to New Zealand. No basis of agreement has been arrived pending the return of Mr Goschen to London, and the settlement of the San Francisco service.
London, Sept. 13.—The Chairman of the P. & O. Co. Committee in the United States House of Representatives has given notice of his intention to move a resolution allowing the transport of the Anglo-Australian mails between San Francisco and New York at reduced rates, with a view to the continuance of the mail service to New Zealand and Sydney.

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS DISRUPTIONS.
Sept. 8.—Although the leaders of the new Union failed to secure the election of their representatives on the Parliamentary Committee at the Congress, they pledged themselves to forward the federation of labour in all countries, and the Union resolved to ask that all Government and municipal contracts should only be given to firms paying union wages. Efforts were made to secure the passing of an amendment forbidding employers engaging foreign labour on pain of imprisonment. It was resolved that municipal and county councils should establish works for the unemployed, and that the repeal of all laws making intimidation and picketing illegal was demanded.
Mr John Burns made desperate efforts to dominate the Congress. His aggressive attitude provoked frequent scenes, and he was hoisted down several times. He menaced his opponents by threatening to m with his pistol at the hands of his union.
The closure was frequently applied during the debate, and the speeches were rigidly curtailed.

The next meeting of the Congress will be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Later.—Owing to the resignation of some members of the Parliamentary Committee who objected to the instructions issued to them upon the eight-hour question, it was announced that Mr John Burns had been placed upon the committee. The announcement was received by the Congress with mingled cheers and groans.
London, September 8.—Mr Bertwistle, the secretary of the Trades Union Congress movement in the direction of the compulsory eight-hour system, fearing that a disruption in the ranks of the trade unionists.

On the motion of Mr Tillot a resolution was carried that the Congress should boycott goods made by blacklegs, and urging that employment be accepted with only fair wages. It was also suggested that all goods should be stamped as trade union made, and that there should be the exclusion of all goods of non-unionist origin.
London, Sept. 9.—At the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, the old and powerful unions complained that they have been swamped by the younger and unimportant societies. A feeling of great bitterness was expressed between the various unions, and the Congress on the question of statutory legal aid upon the eight-hour system. The delegates representing the

Lancashire operatives will probably withdraw from the Congress.
London, Sept. 9.—The manufacturers of textile fabrics in Lancashire, who threatened to resign from the Trades Union Congress in consequence of the adoption of the resolution in favour of the eight-hour system being established by statutory legislation, have decided to defer their withdrawal from the Congress until the annual meeting of the trade, at which the whole question will be discussed.
THE OVERSEASMEN AT BERMUDA.
London, Sept. 8.—The men of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards who were ordered to Bermuda as punishment for their conduct in England are reported to be still displaying symptoms of insubordination. Many of them have had to be punished.
DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 8.—A quantity of dynamite, intended for use in the New York tunnel, exploded, causing a terrible accident. Eighteen persons were killed, and 27 others are missing.

THE GALLING GUN COMPANY.
London, Sept. 9.—A creditor of the Galling Gun Company has presented a petition to Court for winding up the company. The chairman admitted that the company owed the Oriental Bank £90,000, and that the bank had refused to advance it any more money.
London, Sept. 11.—The Court has ordered the winding-up of the Galling Gun Company.
A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.
London, Sept. 13.—Messrs Taylor and Co. announce that they intend to run a steamer to Australia every 21 days. The *Maori King* and the *Star of England* will take cargo at sailing ship rates. The steamers will call at Brisbane.

UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES.
Sept. 8.—Great privation and misery have been caused by the floods in Bohemia. Many of the inhabitants took refuge on the roofs of their houses and in the trees. They were nearly starved.
London, Sept. 11.—The *barque Assaye*, which left London for Valparaiso on February 16, has been posted as missing.
London, Sept. 5.—Messrs Sawyer, Wallace, and Company, of New York, have failed for £400,000. They attribute their collapse to losses entailed in wheat options and provisions.
London, Sept. 7.—The tribes inhabiting the Barotsi territory in Africa have accepted British protection.
London, Sept. 6.—Coal freights from Calcutta to Melbourne are quoted at 21s. per ton.
London, Sept. 7.—Mr Charles Warner has achieved a great success at Drury Lane, in the new play by Messrs G. K. Sims and Buchanan, entitled 'A Million of Money.'

London, Sept. 8.—The losses of property caused by the disastrous floods in Austria amount to £4,000,000.
London, Sept. 8.—The Adelaide Steamship Company is building at Dundee a steamer intended for the North Australian trade.
London, Sept. 9.—The weather is now fine and favourable for harvesting operations.
London, Sept. 9.—The chess tournament at Manchester has resulted in Mr Tarasch winning the first prize, Mr Blackburn being second.

London, 11th Sept.—The Rev. Mr Radcliffe, formerly a clergyman in New Zealand in the diocese of Christchurch, has been committed for trial on a charge of robbery.
London, September 20th.—The Mineral Exhibition at the Crystal Palace closes next month. Most of the exhibits are to be presented to the museum.
The cholera is increasing in Spain at an alarming rate.
The Australians have concluded their cricketing tour in England. Their record shows:—Matches won, 13; lost, 16; drawn, 9.

Slavin and McAllister have been arrested and round over to keep the peace in their own quarters for £2000 each. It is probable that a meeting will be arranged on the continent.
The running for the Lancashire Plate of 12,000 was resulted as follows:—Amphion 1, Marston 2, Philadelphia 3.
A terrible railway accident has occurred near Reading, Yorkshire. Three trains going at speed collided at a junction of the lines. Fifty of the passengers were killed instantaneously.
The miners' Congress now sitting in Berlin are petitioning the Government to legalize the eight-hour system.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT GOA.
Bombay, 22nd September.—Disturbances, arising out of the elections at Goa, have resulted in seventeen deaths and injuries to many others. Yesterday conflicting reports reached here, but the tenor of them all is that a house, where a number of friends of the popular candidate had assembled, was fired on by the military, and seventeen persons killed and fifty wounded.
Bombay, 23rd September.—Conflicting accounts continue to come from Goa. Representatives of the popular party say that the passions of the Government are cooled, while under the influence of drink, attacked the Municipal Hall, obstructed the entrance of the President and the Administration. They were dispersed, but not till after several were killed and wounded.

Another account says that the popular candidates' friends attacked the troops and police with firearms and dynamite.
Bombay, 24th September.—The special correspondent of the *Times of India* writes that Goa is in a condition of extraordinary excitement. The streets are full of soldiers and police. Many of the houses are closed and some are apparently barricaded. A large number of the supporters of the popular party have disappeared, and consequences, warrants have been issued against them.
The Municipal Hall presents a melancholy appearance, and business, of course, is entirely suspended. There appears to be no doubt as to the gravity of Sunday's work. Fourteen persons were killed and many others injured. The Church at Margao is slightly damaged, and doubtless for this reason service there has been interrupted.

The head of the Military Department sends the following report:—
On Sunday, the 23rd, the Corporate election, there was a conflict between the two political parties, the Government remaining neutral. The Administrator, foreseeing riot, asked for a police force. Long before the hour appointed for the election, more than three thousand men were in the streets. It was also suggested that all goods should be stamped as trade union made, and that there should be the exclusion of all goods of non-unionist origin.
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The running for the Lancashire Plate of 12,000 was resulted as follows:—Amphion 1, Marston 2, Philadelphia 3.
A terrible railway accident has occurred near Reading, Yorkshire. Three trains going at speed collided at a junction of the lines. Fifty of the passengers were killed instantaneously.
The miners' Congress now sitting in Berlin are petitioning the Government to legalize the eight-hour system.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT GOA.
Bombay, 22nd September.—Disturbances, arising out of the elections at Goa, have resulted in seventeen deaths and injuries to many others. Yesterday conflicting reports reached here, but the tenor of them all is that a house, where a number of friends of the popular candidate had assembled, was fired on by the military, and seventeen persons killed and fifty wounded.
Bombay, 23rd September.—Conflicting accounts continue to come from Goa. Representatives of the popular party say that the passions of the Government are cooled, while under the influence of drink, attacked the Municipal Hall, obstructed the entrance of the President and the Administration. They were dispersed, but not till after several were killed and wounded.

Another account says that the popular candidates' friends attacked the troops and police with firearms and dynamite.
Bombay, 24th September.—The special correspondent of the *Times of India* writes that Goa is in a condition of extraordinary excitement. The streets are full of soldiers and police. Many of the houses are closed and some are apparently barricaded. A large number of the supporters of the popular party have disappeared, and consequences, warrants have been issued against them.
The Municipal Hall presents a melancholy appearance, and business, of course, is entirely suspended. There appears to be no doubt as to the gravity of Sunday's work. Fourteen persons were killed and many others injured. The Church at Margao is slightly damaged, and doubtless for this reason service there has been interrupted.

The head of the Military Department sends the following report:—
On Sunday, the 23rd, the Corporate election, there was a conflict between the two political parties, the Government remaining neutral. The Administrator, foreseeing riot, asked for a police force. Long before the hour appointed for the election, more than three thousand men were in the streets. It was also suggested that all goods should be stamped as trade union made, and that there should be the exclusion of all goods of non-unionist origin.
London, Sept. 9.—At the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, the old and powerful unions complained that they have been swamped by the younger and unimportant societies. A feeling of great bitterness was expressed between the various unions, and the Congress on the question of statutory legal aid upon the eight-hour system. The delegates representing the

Lancashire operatives will probably withdraw from the Congress.
London, Sept. 9.—The manufacturers of textile fabrics in Lancashire, who threatened to resign from the Trades Union Congress in consequence of the adoption of the resolution in favour of the eight-hour system being established by statutory legislation, have decided to defer their withdrawal from the Congress until the annual meeting of the trade, at which the whole question will be discussed.
THE OVERSEASMEN AT BERMUDA.
London, Sept. 8.—The men of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards who were ordered to Bermuda as punishment for their conduct in England are reported to be still displaying symptoms of insubordination. Many of them have had to be punished.
DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 8.—A quantity of dynamite, intended for use in the New York tunnel, exploded, causing a terrible accident. Eighteen persons were killed, and 27 others are missing.

THE GALLING GUN COMPANY.
London, Sept. 9.—A creditor of the Galling Gun Company has presented a petition to Court for winding up the company. The chairman admitted that the company owed the Oriental Bank £90,000, and that the bank had refused to advance it any more money.
London, Sept. 11.—The Court has ordered the winding-up of the Galling Gun Company.
A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.
London, Sept. 13.—Messrs Taylor and Co. announce that they intend to run a steamer to Australia every 21 days. The *Maori King* and the *Star of England* will take cargo at sailing ship rates. The steamers will call at Brisbane.

UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES.
Sept. 8.—Great privation and misery have been caused by the floods in Bohemia. Many of the inhabitants took refuge on the roofs of their houses and in the trees. They were nearly starved.
London, Sept. 11.—The *barque Assaye*, which left London for Valparaiso on February 16, has been posted as missing.
London, Sept. 5.—Messrs Sawyer, Wallace, and Company, of New York, have failed for £400,000. They attribute their collapse to losses entailed in wheat options and provisions.
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on that the tax was the 'Dorvan's,' who was their enemy. It was decided to petition, and the reply was that no legitimate grievance existed. An appeal to the Political Agent produced a similar result. Last week the ryots paraded the streets and refused to pay any taxes. Efforts to reason with them failed. Troops were brought in, and five times the ryots were requested to disarm. They refused, and finally, on Wednesday, the Government sent a column of cavalry, aliboncs and arrows. The troops were charged with the result above stated. Order has now been restored.

DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Bombay, 22nd September.—Jenagadhi has offered 100 sepoyis and 50 swars, and Bhownagar a transport train of 300 strong towards the Imperial defences.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

London, 26th September.—Mr W. L. Jacob, M. P. for the County of Wexford, at the Treasury, speaking at Leeds, said that he had just returned from Ireland, and had traversed a thousand miles of that country and was, therefore, in a position to offer an opinion regarding the potato crop, the badness of which had been much overated by the Irish newspapers. Though the crop was deficient in some districts, it was, he said, on the whole satisfactory.

A tumultuous scene occurred at the Court of Sessions yesterday, before the Court was opened, owing to the police excluding the public from admittance. The police, in the scrimmage which followed, used their batons freely, and Mr John Morley, who was hustled and g eatly agitated, narrowly escaped a blow from one of them.

for converting the four per cent loans in three and half per cent securities is at present under consideration, are without foundation.

CAPTORS OF A SLAVE OFF ZANZIBAR.
Zanzibar, Sept. 18.—A slave *dhow* was captured off here to-day. The master of the *dhow* was killed while resisting, but the crew escaped. Fifty slaves were found aboard and released.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The death of Dion Boucicault, the dramatic author, is announced to-day, aged 68.

Cholera has broken out at Aleppo.

[Aleppo is a town in the North of Syria between the Orontes and the Euphrates. It contains about 90,000 inhabitants and one of the principal emporiums of the land commerce of Asia.]

INFORMATION FOR WORKING WOMEN.
It is a boast often heard that there are greater variety of occupations open to women nowadays than ever before. The fact is not without its drawbacks, women are thus tempted into scores of positions for which they are not fitted, to much consequent misery. Thousands of women, especially in America, sit all day hammering at type writers and telegraph instruments, stand on their feet for a dozen hours at a stretch in shops and stores, to bend over desks at some sort of writing till their muscles and heads ache together. In both England and America they labor in factories long hours over hard

monotonous tasks, in a often fearfully to atmosphere, and for small wages. When they break down, the expense of having physicians, coupled with other costs of care, is apt to consume their little savings. Therefore any information which will enable them to lessen such an onerous must be welcomed by the host of working women.

On this point a recent letter received from Mrs. Mary Smith is highly instructive. She writes: "When a woman has to depend upon her fingers solely for a living it is a terrible thing to fall ill, even though it may be only for a few days or weeks. This was my situation when I was first taken bad about ten years ago. It began with what I should have to describe as a heavy, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and a sensation of giddiness and faintness whilst at work. On rising from the bed the next morning I was attacked with palpitation of the heart which, best so I didn't know what it was with myself. Some days I would not eat a mouthful of solid food, so much afraid of I of the pain it gave me. I have a without food for three consecutive days, nights, till I thought I must surely starve. At the same time the desire to eat was so great I could have clutched eagerly at the hardest piece of stale bread. I got so bad I had to lie in bed for days, and grew so weak that I could scarcely get up. I consulted a doctor after doctor, but I think I must have had nothing than a doctor altogether. One called my illness by my name, and the others by other names, but two of them agreed as to what it really was called me. None of them did more than good, though my money went fast enough.

to pay them, and to buy the medicine to be ordered.

"One day I saw in the *Christian Age* account of Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup. Yet, how could I believe in it? I trusted and hoped, and been deceived often. Unless—whenever seldom—happened people got the right medicine at first, a wonder to me how they ever got it at all. That made me feel the Mother Selgel's remedy might be of some use I don't know but I think it was because it was discovered and made by a good woman who had been cured by it herself. At all events I tried it and began to take it. Up to the time when I wrote this letter I have taken seven weeks, and the change it has produced has astonished all who know me. The pain about my heart is entirely gone, and my strength very good."

Note.—The writer of the above is requested that her name should not be published. We feel bound to respect her wishes, although we have no doubt she is content to let her giving her name and address to any of her own sex who may desire to write to her, either directly or through the *Age*.

A somewhat similar case is that of Annie West, of Major Road, Bourne, Lincolnshire, who writes under a false name, desiring to inform you of her wonderful cures after taking Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup. I was so low as to be unable to rise from my bed, and thought I should never stand on my feet again. But by the blessing of God, and the use of the Syrup I am so far recovered as to be able to read to my work. I am a poor widow and

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be de-
parted for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKO-
HAMA, on TUESDAY, the 21st October
at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight
for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japa-
nese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Office of the United States, via
Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Com-
pany's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by a
trans-Atlantic line of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco \$225.00
To San Francisco and return, 393.75
available for 6 months
To Liverpool 335.00
To London 350.00

For other European ports granted
like rates. Special reduced rates granted
to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service

Hongkong, Saturday Noon, 11th October, 1890.

more headache. Now that I am well again, I shall soon send back a hundred times over the price of the good meal that drove away my complaint."

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.,
*Chromometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths*

**NATURAL, SCIENTIFIC
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.**
VOIGTLANDER'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS, REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASS,
ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS,
NAUTICAL BOOKS,
English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
Christofle & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in great variety.

D I A M O N D S
DIAMOND JEWELLERY
A Splendid Collection of the Latest LATEST
PATTERNS, at very moderate prices.

**THE HONGKONG
LAND INVESTMENT &
AGENCY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,.....\$5,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....2,500
RESERVE FUND,.....1,250

Board of Directors:
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, CHAIRMAN.
Hon. C. P. CHATTER, VICE-CHAIRMAN. } *Mar. Dir.*
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON FONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.


Bankers:
**THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

**MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE
on LAND or BUILDINGS,
PROPERTIES
PURCHASED AND SOLD.**
Estates managed, and all kinds of A-
and Commission Business relating
to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained
Company's OFFICES, No. 5, Queen's
Central.

A SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889.

Mails.



**STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PEKIN, COLOMBO,
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON**
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

*N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through
of Loading for BATAVIA, PEKIN,
GULF OF PERSES, MARSEILLE,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW
AND BOSTON.*

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam
BOKHARA, Captain P. W. Cresswell,
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for BOMBAY on THURSDAY
16th Instant, at Noon, connecting with
PEY INSULAR at that port, which
takes on her cargo for LONDON, via
CANAL, leaving BOMBAY on the 21st
November.**

Cargo will be received on board
p.m. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.
SILK and Valuable for Europe
transhipped at Colombo? General
for London will be conveyed via B
without transhipment, arriving one
later than by the ordinary direct route.
The cargo for London will be conveyed via B

Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific
 Co., Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
 Railways.
 Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
 embarking at San Francisco for China or
 Japan (or vice versa) within one year will
 be allowed a discount of 10 %. *This allowance
 does not apply to through fares from China
 and Japan to Europe.*
 Freight will be received on board until
 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
 Packages will be received at the office un-
 til 5 p.m., same day. All Parcel Packages
 should be marked to address in full; val-
 ues of consular is required.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Car-
 go destined to points beyond San Francisco
 in the United States should be sent to the
 Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes
 addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
 Francisco.
 For further information as to Pa-
 cific and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
 Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.
 G. D. HARMAN
 Agent.
 Hongkong, September 20, 1890. 10

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID.
BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP,
BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;
ALL
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICA.
PORTS.
 The Company's Steamers will call
 at SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON
 and LUGGAGE.
 N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through B
 of Lading for the principal places
 RUSSIA.
 ON SUNDAY, the 20th day of October
 1890, at 10 a.m., the Company
 Steamship *NECKER*, Captain H. SPRECK-
 with MAELS, PASSENGEES, BUREAU
 and CARGO; will leave this port as above
 calling at GENOA.
 Shipping Orders will be granted
 Noon Cargo will be received on board
 until 4 p.m., September 25th. Parcel
 p.m. on the 25th October. (Parce
 are not to be sent on board; they must
 at the AGENT'S Office). Contents
 Value of Packages are required.
 The Steamer has splendid Accommoda-
 and carries a Doctor and Stewards.
 For further Particulars, apply to
 MELCHERS & Co.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, September 20, 1890. 1

INCIDENTAL AND PASSENGER STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MAKING CARGO AND PASSENGER
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.
 THE Steamship *GALICIA* will
 be despatched for San Francisco,
 Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the
 November, 1890, at 1 p.m., Connect-
 ing made at Yokohama, with Steam-
 ship from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
 All Parcel Packages should be marked
 address in full; and same will be recei-
 ved at the Company's Office until 5 p.m.
 day previous to sailing.
 First-class Fare granted as follows:—
 To San Francisco \$22.50
 To San Francisco and return, 383.75
 Available for 6 months
 To Liverpool 325.00
 To London 330.00
 To Other European points at proportion-
 ate rates. Special reduced rates granted
 officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Serv-
 and Sea Transported Chinese Customs, &c.
 obtained on application.
 Passengers by this Line have the op-
 of proceeding Overland by the Southern
 Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pa-
 cific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pa-
 cific Railways.
 Passengers, who have paid full fare,
 re-embarking at San Francisco for China
 Japan (or vice versa) within one year will
 be allowed a discount of 10 %.

Loans to Imperial Chinese Government.	Agents for the Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Pur Value of Bonds.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Estimated Annual Yield to Investors at current price.	Closing Quotations.
Chinese Imperial Govt. Silver Loan 1884 C	Do.	\$1,694,700-14 H'kong Currency.	\$500 H'kong Currency.	6 " "	16 Oct. " " " 1892	Hongkong Dollars 6.40 per cent.	6 % prem., nom.
Chinese Imperial Govt. 7 per Cent. Silver Loan 1886 E	Do.	Shanghai Taels 707,200.	Shanghai Taels 250.	7 " "	31st March and 30th Sept. each year until 31 Mch. 1917	Shanghai Taels 4.80 per cent.	14 % prem., nom.
Debentures.							
Hongkong Hotel Co. Mortgage Debentures 1889	—	\$400,000. (\$100,000 to be drawn on Apr. 15, 1893)	\$500	6 % prem.	Half yearly on 19th July and 19th October.	Six per cent.	\$500

* 50,000 unissued. (*) Equalization of Dividend Fund. (1) Borrowing and Insurance Fund. (2) Founder's Shares. (3) East Borneo. (4) Phillipines. (5) Sydney, N.S.W. (6) Straits. (7) Mexico.

Time Bargains.—*Danile*, 233/235% prem. Dec. *Trust & Loan*, \$10 & 394 Dec. *Meetings & Calls*.—*Union Insurance Society of Canton*.—Yearly Meeting, 13th inst., transfer books closed 14th/13th inst. inclusive. *Canton Insurance Office*.—Ordinary General Meeting, 14th inst., transfer books closed 1st/14th inclusive. *Hongkong Bank*.—3rd instalment new issue £10.12.6 due on 31st Dec. *Inuria Mines*.—Final Call of 5/- per share due 1st Nov. *Hongkong Electric Co*.—2nd Call of \$5 per share due 1st Nov. *Borneo Hotel and Stores Co., Ltd.*—Final Call of \$10 per share due 1st Nov.

STOKES & YOUNG,
Stockbrokers.
Telegraphic Address: "MONTEVISTA," Hongkong.
(44 Mt. St. R. Code.)

by or Colombo, according to arrangement.
For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.
Passengers desirous of insuring their bag-
gage can do so on application at the Com-
pany's Office.
This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers
for MARSEILLES.
R. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, October 6, 1890. 1741

allowed a discount of 10 %. This allow-
ance does not apply to through fares from Ceylon
and Japan to Europe.
Consular Invoices to accompany C
despatched to points beyond San Francisco
to the United States, should be sent to
Company's Office, addressed to the
Inspector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Fre
or Passage, apply to the Agency of
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Cent
U. D. HARMAN
Hongkong, October 9, 1890.
Printed and published by Geo. Mun
Barr, at the China Mail Office, N
Wyndham Street, Hongkong.